## The New York Store (ESTABLISHED 1853.)

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AMUSEMENTS.

"The Brownies" To-Night. At English's to-night the first performance of C. B. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger's elaborate production of "Palmer Cox's Brownies" will be seen for the first time in Indianapolis. The extravaganza, which is the greatest success of its kind now be-New York. Chicago and other large cities, ganza of the type of "Sinbad," "The Babes in the Wood," "Cinderella," etc., and abounds in spectacular effects, ballets and ion of a palace, and a transformation-"A in Brownieland." The genuine novinclude the flying ballet, a recent sensation of the Folies Bergeres, in Paris: the Oriental ballet of beautiful women, nipulation of lights; the acrobatic specialy of a troupe of European performers, nown as the Four Richards, and the musical act of Newhouse and Waffle. Music, specialties, marches, comedy and burlesque cenes crowd closely on broughout the production. In the cast, which embraces the names of a number of well-known artists, will be found. Frank Deshon, Ida Mulle, the petite operatic Merville, Ursula Gwinett, Georgie Denin, Jessie Caleb, of Rice's exravaganza fame, Sol Solomon, Charles Robert Cummings. The enragement of "The Brownies" is for all week, with matiness Wednesday and Sat-To-night will mark the six hundredth time the spectacle has been played ful souvenir. Hundreds of people from sur-rounding points will be in during the week Brownies." Many orders for seats have been received from out of town, and the interest shown in the engagement s extraordinary. The advance sale is al-

The "Pudd'nhead Wilson" Twins. Those who for the first time see Frank Mayo's dramatization of Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson" are led to wonder, before they have thought the matter over, "What's the good of those startling-looking Italian twins, 'Luigi' and 'Angelo?' " and the question arises, "Where do they come in anyway?" It is not generally known that it was these twins who were the cause of Mark Twain's having written the story of "Pudd'nhead Wilson." Originally they were a pair of museum freaks, who had attracted the attention of the humorous author. They, or it, had a duo of heads, a quartet of arms and hands, a pair of legs and one body. Mark Twain | for an artiste to give. I could make money took this freak up and started to write a hort fantastic sketch about it, or them. A called "Pudd'nhead Wilson" crept his sketch, then a cheeky fellow named Tom Driscoll got in, and he was panied by a sixteenth-part negro slave girl named Roxy, and these three at once began to monopolize things. They ran away with Mark Twain's story and soon the foreign freaks in the ruck, with no legitimate cause shown for their being anywhere, but just the same they had been the cause of the discovery of "Pudd'nhead Wilson." This fact had weight with Mr. Mayo and caused him to bring them along in the play he made of Twain's story When Mark Twain saw them in the play

"Frank. I am glad you took those twins I really am, and it pleases me to see that you have made a pair of pretty decent fellows out of them. When I first found before I had surgically separated they were terrors, that is, I mean was a terror; Angelo was a decent nged to church, was a member f the Good Templars Society, was peaceous, and in all ways an exemplary while Luigi was exactly his oppo He was wicked, willful and quarrel-They were curiously constructed as to their internal arrangements. Anything Luigl would eat or drink had no efwhatever upon him, but got in its upon Angelo, and what Anwould find lodgeat its effect in the Luigi. Now this worked all right for Luigi. He got the good effects of the food and drink chosen by his temhe was always well and strong, and duly sober; but poor Angelo had to suffer the effects of the convivial habits of Luigi."

\$3,000,000 Yearly for Theater Tickets. The annual report of the Parislan theaters, which must give a stated percentage of the receipts to charitable uses, shows that during 1895 the theaters of Paris, exclusive of the Grand Opera House and those theaters and concert halls at which musical performances only are given, took in 20,000,000 francs, or \$4,000,000. The theaters of London, which are more numerous than the theaters of Paris, and charge generally more for admission, took in last year \$7,000,000. A recent computation of the revenues of New York theaters by a New York Sun man, puts the total for 1895 at about \$2,500,000, exclusive of the Metropolitan Opera House. The theaters of New York are licensed, and they pay a stated amount to the Mayor's office, the money thus collected being divided between the actors' fund and certain charitable institutions; but there is no longer, and has not been for more than twenty years, any gov-ernmental tax on the receipts of theaters, and there is, therefore, no certain way of ascertaining the exact receipts of all the theaters in New York collectively. For two easons the total receipts of New York play

houses bear, relatively, a small proportion to those of London and Paris play houses The New York theaters are fewer and the prices of admission are lower. The average New York theater holds between 1,200 and 1,800 persons. One thousand five hundred is about the average, although actuilly there are only three theaters in New York which have a capacity of just 1.500-the Olympic, Proctor's Twenty-third-street Theater and the Fourteenth-street Theater. The rates of admission are highest in those theaters which have the smallest seating capacity, like the Empire, Daly's and the Lyceum, and smallest in those theaters which have the largest seating capacity, like the Grand Opera House, the Academy of Music and the Star Theater. An average house in a New York theater, after allowance for seats unoccupied, for seats not paid for, and for seats not thought to be available on account of distance from the stage or proximity to posts, is from \$550 to \$600, and an average business of \$2,500 a week is, although small for some houses and large for others in proportion to their relative expenses, not very far from the average of the theaters taken collectively, high-priced and low-priced together. Although there are fifty-two weeks in a year, the average length of a theatrical season is thirty weeks, and at theatrical season is thirty weeks, and at So long as the government can sell bonds the rate of \$2,500 a week each, the total of there will be no deficit in the finances of \$75,000 may be accepted as representing about what each theater does.

In summer some of the regular play ouses, particularly the American and coster & Bial's, close their auditoriums and give performances in the roof gardens. there are also the Madison and there are also the Madison-square and Casino roof gardens, whose additions to the income of the regular theaters probably brings the total amount of receipts to about \$2,500,000. Of course, this is subject to variby reason of theatrical success or the uncertainty of which is almost bial, but a serious failure of one

Teneral A Service

ing success at another, and very rarely is there any radical decrease or sudden crease of the business of New York theaters, taken all together. In these computations the receipts of the Metropolitan Opera House are not stated.

That place of operatic amusement has a seating capacity of 3,500, and its full re-ceipts at ordinary operatic prices are \$12,000. But the expression, "ordinary operation prices," is a somewhat uncertain one, for during a single week there may be as many as three standards of prices-the prospectus prices, the increased prices for star casts and the popular prices on Saturday even-ing. Including the Metropolitan Opera House and concerts and musical entertain-ments, probably \$3,000,000 would be a close estimate of the amount spent yearly in New York for theatrical and musical

Notes of the Stage. Oscar Hammerstein's ballet, "Marguerite," produced at his New York Olympia has been received with wonderful favor by Eastern critics. Hammerstein seems to be a genius of unique attainments. He is the man who shut himself up in a hotel room, and on a wager of \$100 wrote an opera in twenty-four hours, both score and libretto, about a year ago. Lawrence Hanley is now playing with

C. T. Dazey's "War of Wealth," at the Star Theater, New York. Manager Dan Frohman's revival of "The Prisoner of Zenda," at his Lyceum Theater last week, is spoken of as being just as suc cessful as the original production, with E H. Sothern in the dual role. James K Hackett is the leading man and Isabelle Irving the Princess Flavia. Herbert Kel-cey played Black Michael, and W. J. Le-moyne took the part of bluff Colonel Sapt.

Sothern's company will be in the provinces

the rest of the season, playing here late in

Those Indianapolis people who seemed sappointed with Harold Blake, the new tenor of the Bostonians, will be surprised to learn that he was spoken of in New York last week as "a most acceptable addition" to the Bostonians. The company has revived "Robin Hood" in New York after an absence of two years.

An admirer of Kellar, during his recent tour through New England, presented to this favorite magician a baby moose, the seen in captivity for a long time.

Jean de Reszke is to be married in Paris in May to the Countess Miramaille. The rumor that Jean was engaged to marry a French woman of title has been current so long that the tenor's feminine admirers had discredited it for several years. One ich is performed with an exquisite ma- of the reasons assigned for the long bachelorhood of Jean de Reszke was the fact that the woman to whom he was said to tenance of the church to her divorce. Countess Miramaille, who has been legally divorced from her husband for some time will have secured the necessary religious divorce by the time De Reszke reaches Paris after his American season. De Reszke will, it is said, retire from the operatic stage after his marriage, but it is reasonably certain that he is under contract to return next season. He is supposed to be very wealthy.

Duse's advent in America and the comparisons that are being instituted between the art of the Italian actress and Bernhardt have roused the ire of the latter and betrayed her into some truculent remarks which do not reveal her usual caustic wit. Asked if she had seen Duse, Bernhardt

"Yes, I saw her in London. I watched her performance of 'La Dame aux Ca-mellias' and 'Fedora.' She was admirable in the first play, but the latter was completely beyond her grasp. It is so utterly ous for the critics to compare me to la Duse. There is not the slightest simi larity in our work. She is a clever com-edienne, and could be justly compared with pare her with me. She has no power and no poetry. She could not play Cleopatra which are in my repertory. It was the German critics who began to draw comme, whom they hate because I have always refused to go to Germany. I no-ticed, by the by, that la Duse announced on landing here that she disliked America Why does she come, then? To make money? That is surely a strange reason I went to Berlin, but I dislike Germans, and so I don't go there. I would never play in a country I disliked-even to make New York critics regret that Bernhardt's

season closes just as Duse's opens. Kyrle Bellew, while in this city last week, said he had not witnessed a theatrical performance from the auditorium for fifteen rears. He will break the ice the day after he reaches New York next week by seeing Duse's opening night. Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew received Duse tickets Saturday. After their engagement in New York, durng which Mr. Daly makes a \$30,000 production of "Romeo and Juliet," and a special production of "Charlotte Corday," Mr. Bellew and Mrs. Potter go to Australia for an engagement of sixteen weeks, re-

turning to America next November. Herbert Cawthorne, supported by Leoli Mitchell and a company including the favorite German comedian, Charles A. Loder, will be seen at the Park this aftermusical comedy, "Little Miss Nugget." At the close of the engagement this week 'Little Nugget" will have been produced in this city exactly ninety times, which speaks volumes for its popularity.

The beautiful Brownie souvenirs for the 600th performance to-night at English's It is the only performance at which these books are to be given away. They are works of art in their way.

The management of the Empire has secured "A Jay Circus" Company as the attraction this week, commencing with the matinee to-day. The ludicrous afterpiece, representing a small circus, is especially pleasing to ladles and children. A number of specialty artists will also be seen in European and American novelties.

Fred Smith, of Richmond, is the author of 'At the Gates of Wisdom," a college play which was recently produced at the State University at Bloomington by the students of that institution.

A CHIRP FROM CUCKOOLAND,

With a Few Comments Giving the Facts in the Case.

Washington Post

Here is a beautiful and precious senti-ment from a dear little cuckoo organ in the balmy South-from the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, in fact: "We are gradually getting back to soli round and prosperity under the present Democratic tariff law. The excess of exports of manufactures under that tariff shows it, and it was reflected in the magnificent success of the new loan, made neces-sary to bolster up a financial system be-queathed to Cleveland by the Republican

Just so. The excess of exports under the resent Democratic tariff law is making us all prosperous and happy. This same tariff law, which some two years ago was de-nounced by every office-holding echo in the and as an act of perfidy and dishonor, is now the argosy in which our fortunes are borne to us over summer seas, with Heserus making music in its golden wake. We know this because the last treasury loan borrowed gold three times before that under the operation of this splendid Democratic tariff law, but the latest effort at raising the wind was so riotously successful as to leave no further possibility of doubt as to the wisdom and providence of the system under which we are proceeding. Zimmer-man, of New York-perhaps the Advertiser knows him-declares, with his finger laid solemnly upon his nose, that it is the greatest snap he ever struck There is only one trouble about this raptur ous little thrill, and that is the fact that we haven't an excess of exports at all.

excess happens to be just the other way. We are buying abroad a great deal more than we sell abroad, and that is the reason added to the fact that our revenue does not equal our expenditure—why we have been compelled to borrow nearly \$300,000,000 within the past two years. But, of course, all this ounts for nothing in cuckoo philosophy postmasters, marshals and other federal officials throughout this happy land, and, consequently, no break in the sweet, if somewhat silly, music of their ecstasy.

A New Woman. Providence Journal.

Gail Hamilton has so far recovered he health that her voice is again heard in the land. Of course, it is for war. Gail is ne by reason of theatrical success or nothing if not pugnacious, which may account for her apparent pleasure at having escaped, for the present, involuntary departmentally is made up by a corresponding ure to a world where all is peace.

DR. ABBOTT ON LABOR

PLYMOUTH'S PASTOR DISCUSSES GREAT TOPIC OF THE TIME.

Brooklyn Eagle.

tions of Capital and Labor-Christ's Law of Service.

"The Labor question; Christ's Law of Service," was the subject of a sermon by Dr. Lyman Abbott, preached at Plymouth Church last Sunday eveing. The text was: "And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant. Even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many."-Metthew xx, 27-28. Dr. Abbott said: I am not undertaking to discuss the labor question in all its aspects; I am not purposing to put aside the gospei of Jesus Christ and become, for the evening, a lecturer on political economy; I am trying to give some interpretation of the teachings of Jesus Christ in their application to present social questions, and in this sermon I confine myself to certain teachings of Christ which bear upon the labor question. First, what is the labor question? Originally, the capitalist owned the laborer. That was slavery. Then slavery was abolished, and feudalism took its place. The capitalist owned the land. and the laborer was attached to the land The capitalist owed the laborer protection from his enemies, and the laborer owed the lord of the land his service. Then that was abolished-though remnants still are to be found in England—and there was substi-tuted the wages system. Under the wages system one class of men own the tools and implements of industry and another class men do the work with That is the characteristics of is known as the wages system or capitalistic system-one class, capitalists, owning the tools; another class, laborers, doing the work. This system has grown up almost wholly within a century. I can remember when, in the remoter parts of New England, there was still the spinning wheel and the hand loom in the farmer's nouse; when the sheep were sheared and the wool was sent to the carding mill and then brought back and woven and spun into homespun garments. True, not in many from the family and the hand loom is gone, under the roof of the great factories, with a thousand men working them and no one of them having any ownership whatever in from school I sat on the box of the stage with the driver, who owned, at least in part, the stage and four-horse team, and it was my ambition, I remember, as a boy to be some time a stage driver myself and own four splendid horses. Now the locomotive engineer stands in the locomotive and carries many more passengers a great deal more comfortably and at a far greater rate of speed, but he does not own the locomo tive. The locomotive and the railroad track are owned by one set of men, and he who perates has no shore in the ownership. ractically all the toois and implements of industry, except in agriculture, have thus passed into the hands of the one class, while

they are employed in activity by another WHAT THE QUESTION IS. The labor question is what is the relation between these two classes: This workingman who uses the tools and this capitalist who owns the tools. I have spoken of these two classes as though a sharp line could be drawn between them, and all the men on one side were capitalists and all the men on the other side were laborers. But that is not, in point of fact, the case. It is true that under the wages system a comparative-ly small number of men control the tools, but a very large number of men own them. I believe there are about eighteen thousand employes on the Pennsylvania railroad, and about nineteen thousand stockholders. At all events, in round numbers, the employes and stockholders are about the same. There are millions of dollars in our savings banks. To a very large extent they are the savings of men who have earned their money by hard work. But these savings are all invested in tools and implements of industry for use by others; invested in railroads, in lands, in houses, in the things by which in-dustry is carried on. To a very large extent working with another's tool. We hire one another's tools to do our work. So we must regard these people in different although they are intermingled though the same man may be capitalist in one aspect of the case and laborer in the What is to be the relation between the two classes-between the tool owners and the tool users, or between the capitalists and the laborers? I believe that Christ enunciated three fundamental principles, which would go far to answer this question. These three principles are: First, the law of service; second, the standard of values, and, third, the spirit of brotherhood. I proshall speak of the law of service.

pose to take them up separately to-night. I Paganism has always discredited labor. The earlier forms of relationship between capital and labor was, as I have said, slavery, and that of itself discredited labor. And that Paganism, born of a strange savage selfishness and idleness, ran down brough the centuries a most to our present time. Napoleon said, as the sharpest thing he could say of England, it is a nation of shopkeepers. Men that were engaged nmerce-that is, in helping to build up only to scorn. But England was not a nation of shopkeepers, and in England itself honest, productive industry was dishonored down to the beginning of the present century. A man might walk the deck of a man-of-war as a midshipman and be a gentleman, but if he drove a bolt into its place to make the man-of-war he was a mechanic. He might ride his horse over a farmer's field and destroy his harvest, hunting a fox, but if he rode his horse from field to field to superintend the harvest and make one, he was nothing but a farmer! There were two vocations in England and only two that were open to gentlemen's sons, up to a very recent period. One was the army and the other the church. He could either be a soldier or a preacher. Nohting else. And that same spirit came across the ocean to our country. With-in your time you remember when the South looked with scorn upon the Northerners, because we were industrious. Free labor was a thing to be scoffed at. To live without toil and have other men work for you without wages, that was honorable.

LABOR HONORED BY JEWS. But there is one people in the world which, throughout all its history, has honored productive industry. That is the Jewish nation. It is not very popular to speak to a Christian audience in commendation of Jews, just as it used not to be popular to speak to a Jewish audience in commendation of gentiles; but, nevertheless, it is true, the one nation which, from the earliest ages down to the present time, has honored industry, is the Jewish nation. In its old constitution it discredited war; it commended agricul ture; every father was required to teach his boy a trade and the fathers did. The boy night, like Paul, become afterward a Jewish rabbi and a teacher of the law, but he must learn some honest nandicraft. It was into this nation Christ was born, a nation centered around the honorableness of toil. know you will say: Does not the Hebrew Scripture say that God imposed labor on man as a penalty for sin? No, nothing of the kind. On the contrary, it says that when God made Adam, he put him into the garden to dress it and to keep it, and if you think dressing and keeping a garden does not involve toil try it next July. It was not toil, it was thorns and thistles, that is, needless obstacles, and the care and worry which beget, which sin brought into the world. Into this nation centered around the honorableness of toll Christ was born. And He was born into a peasant family. He is known in history as the Son of the carpenter: He worked at His father's bench; He called men of toil and labor about Him to be His disciples. The church was in the inception of it a church of hard working men. Through all the early primitive Christianity it was built up out of hard working men. It was a peasant church, a laborer's organization. In His teaching Christ declared that men were to serve one another. It was not by destruction that honor was given; it was not by having somebody else work for us that honor was given. Who is greatest? He that does the best service. To serve, that is what you are in life for, He said. Even the Messiah even the Son of Man, even He that has come to set the world free, even He that has come to be a servant; much more you. This is very al- the coat one cold day this winter. The phabetic, it is very simple, yet it is very motorman said he had purchased it from phabetic, it is very simple, yet it is very radical. It is not merely religion, it is science. It is scientifically demonstrable. Naked we came into the world, says the Holy Writ. Well, coming into the world naked, how can we get anything? We cannot live unless we have something. We must have clothes, shelter, food to eat.

neighbor without giving any equivalent fourth, by producing it by honest industry. These are the four ways of getting anything, and there is no other. The com-munity is full-the old world communities fuller than America-of men who are living by gifts. Some of them are poor and som of them are rich, but they are doing nothing. The man of full age, good body and fair capacity who is not producing more than he is spending, the best thing you can say of him, he is a beggar. You remember

the old nursery distich: "Hark! hark! the dogs do bark, The beggars have come to town.'

They are here, and some are in velvet gowns. But it does not make any difference-the man or woman who does not pu into the world more than he takes out belongs in one of those three nonproductive classes; and the best you can say of hir s beggar. We are bound, by our health by our capacity, by our strength, by our intelligence, by the gifts God has given us, to put into the world as much as we take out of it.

LIVING WITHOUT LABOR. Shame on the sons of rich men who think they have no need to work because their fathers worked before them. Shame on the young men who think their life is honorable which is spent in simple spending Shame on the young man who has gone through school, academy or college, to come out with the ripened fruits of culture, and has the advantage which wealth gives who does not in some form or other, in industry, in politics, in public life, in church, in philanthropy, give back to the world what God has given to him. The second man takes out of the common stock, and as a rule the men that take out of the common stock take it by some form of industry, of organized labor, of skill, of invention, and, if they do, they are adding to the world's wealth. All I have to say about them is this: No man is living up to the standard of Christ's honesty unless he is giving to the community in illumination. in warmth, in transportation, in houses, in some advantage of wealth diffused, as much as the world is giving him in profits. If he is using his skill to make profitable to the world the world's otherwise useless stock of coal or iron or oil or lumber, he is an honest man. If he is using his skill chiefly to get it for nimself, to get as much as he can and give as little as he can, he is otherwise. pass to speak of the third; the man who takes from another man's pocket without giving any equivalent. This he may do in three ways. He may do it by violence. Then Then he is a thief. Or he makes a bargain with the other man, saying: "We will play a game of chance; if you win you shall have my dollar and give me nothing for it. If I win I will have your dollar and give you nothing for it." That is gambling. It is a mistake to call the gambler a robber, for he does not take it by force, and it is a mis-take to call him thief, for he does not take by stealth. But he is taking from his neighthat is dishonest. no difference, except that it is rather worse If he does it on the larger scale and in the desire to get something for nothing is the dishonest desire, and the endeavor to get from another what he possesses without giving him an equivalent therefor, is an endeavor to do a dishonest thing. I am not condemning all the transactions of the stock exchange. So far as I understand mercantile business at all the exchange i indispensable to the Nation's prosperity. I am not condemning all dealings in futures. I am the editor of a paper, and every time man sends in a \$3 subscription for the paper he is dealing in futures, for he will not get the value of his money until the end of the year. I am not condemning all options. The dishonesty lies in trying to get something for nothing. A very good economic authority affirms that ninety times as much wheat is sold in this country as is produced every year. Ninety times. The major part of it is never sold with any intention that the wheat shall pass from one hand to another. There is no real sale, there is only a bet. I bet you so much wheat will go up; you bet me so much wheat will go down. Mr. Washburne, United States Senator, tells us that 95 per cent. of the transactions in the Chicago exchange are gambling transactions. I do not know how he knows. I am doubtful about such statistics, but a great many of them are. And all such transactions, be they few or many, be they large or small, by which one man endeavors to get from another man or from the community, money without giving an equivalent thereof, is in its essence a gamoling transaction, and is founded on the desire to get something for nothing. And that desire is always honest. Apply them this and to all industrial transactions Christ's law of service. It is this: You come into the world naked; you have nothing; you must not take something out without putting something in; you must put back into the world at least as much as you get out of it; and you ought to be ambitious to put back more; you ought to be ambitious to leave the world wiser, richer, better, larger, nobler, because you have lived in it. Labor is honorable. To live

without labor is dishonorable. THINGS TO BE DONE. The first thing to be done is to get out of the earth what the earth has. That is agriculture. For we cannot eat the wheat we must turn it into bread; nor live in the tree, we must saw it into boards and make a house of it; nor wear very comfortably the skins of animals, we must spin and weave the wool into garments. Thus the second thing is to turn what the earth gives us into forms that are productive and useful to us. That is mechanic art It is taking the wool and the cotton and weaving it into the garment, it is taking timber and stone and turning them into a house. In one region of country there is plenty of food, in another none. Men in the one region must find some way to get that food to the other region. That is transportation. Do you know why there are great famines in China and India? Partly because they are not afflicted with great railroad corporations, which so many people condemn in our time. When there is a surplus of food in Kansas and a lack of food in Pennsylvania there is a railroad will bring it from one place to the other. Then when brought there there must be men to find who are the individuals who want these things. They are called middlemen. They are under great obloquy, but we could not live without the middlemen. In this community men will get sick. There must be physicians. Men do not understand their right relations to one another. There must be lawyers. There are criminals. There must be government and soldiers and policemen to protect. And then, if you believe that men are something more than things, there must be teachers and preachers and artists and writers. And in this community there will be homes and there must be wives and mothers who are not turning the spinning wheel and not driv-ing the loom and not plowing in field, and not adding to wealth by their industry, but are adding to the world's wealth by their love, their patience, their fidelity, their nursing of the children, the rest they give to the husbands and the provisions they make for life. All these are adding to the world's wealth. Labor is not all hand labor. American humorist says with great truth. "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy daily bread, but some men sweat outside, and some inside." The brain-worker and hand-worker are alike entitled to their share of the world's product. But this one fundamental truth remains: The world has just so much as we put in it. No more. If we do not by faithful service of heart or mutual respect. When we have thoroughly

head or brain, by our wise direction of others or our personal activity-if we do not add to the world's wealth more than we have taken out of it, we belong in the category of the beggars, the thieves and the The first principle, then, is respect of la bor, and respect for each other's labor; respect of the man who works with his brain. for the man who works with his hand, and respect of the man who works with his nand for the man who works with his brainlearned this one fundamental principle that to destroy is not honorable and to produce is, that the glory of the nation iles in its production, the glory of life lies in adding to the wealth of life, its material, its intellectual, its spiritual wealth-we shall have learned one great underlying lesson. Until we have learned this, all other learning is in vain, for it is the foundation. The greatest of all is the servant of all. We believe that in the church the minister is the servant of the congregation. We believe it in politics, the President is the servant of the We shall not get to the Christian basis of industry until we come to recognize in industry also that there is no such thing as independence, and that the greatest and

as he is the servant of the weak and the Motorman's \$300 Coat.

the richest and the strongest is great only

Louisville Courier-Journal. Every one who rides on the street cars has noticed the motorman with the buffalo robe overcoat. It is probably the only one in the city, or at least one of a very few. A reporter asked him where he got another motorman for \$10. The original owner bought the pelt and had the coat made in the Northwest. It may interest the two owners of the coat to know its probable worth is about \$300. A buffalo robe is worth, that much, and a coat is equally as valuable. There are very few buffalo robes or pelts to be had, and those How can any one of us get anything? I can only see four ways by which you can get anything. First, by gift from one who has produced it; second, by taking it from the common stock; third, by taking it from a be purchased for \$1.25.

DECAYING STREET PAVING BLOCKS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PEST.

Old Pavements Offer a Choice Breeding Place for the Morbific Germs-Some Cases in Proof.

Diphtheria, with all its attendant horors, misery and death, is caused, as facts observed by a reputable physician of Chicago prove, by the rotting blocks in the wooden pavements which cover, as with a coffin lid, nine-tenths of the street area of

this city. In the opinion of several doctors who have studied the conditions under which diphtheria has worked its worst ravages the poison germ which provokes the disease finds its best home among the particles of wet or damp decaying wood, street paving blocks, after a short exposure to the elements and the filth of travel, being the most prolific breeders of the pest. Indeed, it may be considered that in any pavement, where open or improperly filled joints offer a lodging place for putrefying filth and refuse, there is great danger to the

public health. It would seem from the experiences of those who have taken especial pains in effort to discover the genesis of diphtheria that decaying wood of some kind street paving blocks for fuel, diphtheria has been epidemic and unusually fatal. Specific cases have been noted where the origin of the disease was traced directly to street-paving blocks which the children had carried into the house from the street. In other cases it was found that the victime had been playing with the blocks in the street after the wooden pavement had been displaced, and the blocks loosened by

long rains or floods. In one instance four children of one family died of diphtheria within a few days, and one of the attending physicians is satgerms from the decayed wood in front of the children's residence, where some street repairs were being made. In this same eighborhood there were many cases of diphtheria, all contemporaneous, showing that all must have come from the same source of contagion, which the doctors believe to have been the rotten wood in the street. In still another case a boy crept under a sidewalk to seek his lost ball. When he emerged his hands and face were soiled by contact with discarded and decayed wooden blocks which had been thrown there. Two days later he was taken down with malignant diphtheria, and within two days more he was dead. Not another case of diphtheria developed in that neighbornood, the facts proving that this boy had contracted the disease from the same source to which the other children of the vicinity were not exposed. The physician who attended him is satisfied the contagion was in the rotten wood beneath the sidewalk. Death in most horrible form literally stalks through the streets where old wooden pavement offers a choice breeding place for the norbific germs. On this unstable material the rain falls and is absorbed by the wood, carrying into the pores the noxious elements and poisonous distillations of all the filth and refuse which accumulates on the street pavement. The interstices between the blocks become the receptacles of all kinds of decaying vegetables and other or-ganic matter, and here it festers and putre-fies in alternate rain and sunshine, affording

FLOATS IN HEAVY RAINSTORMS. When a heavy rainstorm comes the pavement floats, if it be wooden blocks, or is disturbed and washed out if made of heavier materials in small pieces, and then the germs are thrown to the surface and carried by the air, to the great danger of all within reach of the contagion. In the poorer districts of the city the people seize on these opportunities to get cheap fuel. The children are sent out to pick up the dislodged blocks and bring them into yard or cellar, where the wood may dry till it is fit to burn. The little ones are covered, hands and hair and face, with the decaying, slimy stuff that has percolated through the jointed pavement. It gets into their mouths and their noses, and the next story is an epidemic of diphtheria in that neighborhood. Such has been the observation and experience of some physicians who have been and are yet earnestly investigating into the causes of diphtheria—a subject which hitherto has been inexplicable except on unsustained hypotheses. One of the physicians who has been giving this subject special attention during the prevalence of diphtheria this winter is John L. Mulfinger, of 936 Jackson

a perfect place of culture for all sorts of

germs, the pathogenic as well as the in-

his conclusion is that the decaying blocks in the cheap and nasty wooden pavements engender the parasites which produce diph-"I am not yet ready to talk on this matter," said Dr. Mulfinger to-day, when asked by a reporter for an account of his experience and observations. "I have been noticing some things, but I cannot say that am yet in a position to announce conclusions. I am still pursuing my investigations, and if you will come around in about three months I may be able to tell

oulevard. Dr. Mulfinger has made a par-

ticular study of the so-called zymotic

you something definite. Much work must for publication." SOURCE OF THE CONTAGION. Being urged to give a statement of the facts as he observed them, without attempting a scientific treatment of the subject, Dr. Mulfinger said: "In common with all physicians of Chicago, I have found considerable diphtheria in my practice this winter. I became interested in discovering, if possible, the source of contagion in each case, and I traced back, as well as I could, the conditions and surroundings of my patients before they were taken down. In some instances there was, of course, a sufficient explanation in the exposure of the patient to other cases of the disease. In other instances no such source of contagion was discoverable. In making my inquiries I was struck with the fact that in very many cases I learned that the patient had been in some way in contact with wet, decaying wood. In some of the poorer districts I observed a remarkable coincidence between the tearing up of a wooden block street and the appearance of diphtheria. I learned on close investigation that it was the practice among those peo-ple to carry the rejected, half-rotten blocks nto the yards or cellars to be used afterwards for fuel. This work is done generally by the children, and it was striking how closely diphtheria followed the performance of such tasks. In one case the people de-nied having taken any old blocks from the street which was being repayed. I made a personal investigation of the premises, and in the basement I found not old blocks but a quantity of new paving blocks which had never been used. Some of the blocks were covered, however, by the slime and soil of the street, where they had been thrown by the workmen. I have no doubt that particles of the old decayed wood adhered to those new blocks and carried the contagion. "I observed also that children in the same house who had not been in contact with these street blocks often escaped the disease, and that in houses where the blocks were not used diphtheria did not come, although prevalent in its worst form in families where the children had played in the torn-up street, or had brought the old blocks into the house for fuel. In some cases I suppose the poor people do not wait for the street to be torn up by the authorities, but they tear it up themselves when in need of fuel. FOUR DEATHS IN ONE FAMILY.

"The wooden walk was being repaired in front of the residence of a physician who is a friend of mine. His children played in the street with the old decaying wood. Diphtheria seized them and four children in that one family died of the disease. There were many cases in the same neighborhood, and I cannot help thinking the source of contagion was the rotten planks. block pavements, and when they are pulled up they would seem to be at least as dangerous as the planks in the sidewalk. Another case under my observation was that of a boy who crept under a sidewalk to find a ball. He was under the walk some time and came in contact with rotten wood. He took diphtheria and died. In houses where these rotten blocks were kept it seemed impossible to stamp out diphtheria, and the worst cases that have come under He made himself one of them with dignity, but without condescending or patronizing manner, he would have a good time and would help the party. Depew entered into the spirit of the thing. His tact was sufficient. He made himself one of them without los-

played in the streets where the pavement was disturbed, or who had handled the wooden blocks. It might be said there

was death in the street "These are some of the facts as I have observed them. As I said, I am not prepared to discuss them as yet from a scientific standpoint. I have mentioned the matter to several physicians of my acquaintance, and their observations agree with mine. A friend of mine who is an expert bacteriologist and microscopist will make some examinations of these rotten paving blocks and the result will be interest-

Dr. Mulfinger's theory is supported by researches of other scientific men. P Ewell, a distinguished microscopist of Chicago, made an investigation a year or so since and found morbific germs in wooden blocks taken from the pavement in front of the residence of some of the best-known citizens of the North Side. The Board of Health of Philadelphia recently found the cracks and joints of a street pavement. No matter how well a street may be swept, if there be joints or openings the dirt will settle in them and breed disease.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In 1894 the Rev. Dr. W. M. Ramsay, wide ly known as a biblical scholar and critic, was invited to deliver a series of lectures University, Johns Hopkins University and Union Seminary, New York. These various lectures, all dealing in a general way with one topic, are worked up in a volume entitled "St. Paul the Traveler." The work is really a critical treatise on the origin and authorship of that book of the Bible known as Acts, and of Paul's life and trav-Acts as a history and Paul and Luke as the greater part of Acts, that as an ardent admirer and intimate friend of Paul he had evision, and that the Acts are in perfect harmony with the epistles of Paul. The work shows wide learning and mastery of nodern methods of historical investigation. It is accompanied by a map showing the route of Paul's travels. Cloth, \$3. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Stanley Weyman's new story, Little Wizard," is a tale of Yorkshire, England, in the time of Cromwell, just after the battles of Marston Moor and Naseby, and before the surrender by the Scots army of Charles I. The tale recites incidents in the careers of two youthful sons of a cavalier royalist cause, and one of them, the "Little | diffident, half confident, he chose one under the care of a faithless family servitor. who has sinister connections with the Puritan Roundheads. It is a less ambitious work than "A Gentleman of France," but has much of the charm of that novel. Cloth, 50 cents. R. F. Fenno & Co., New

"Poems by Ernest McGaffey" is the modest title of a volume of handy size which contains somewhat more than one hundred poems. It is needless to add that they are all short, yet many of them contain a depth of feeling and convey an amount of meaning that many longer poems do not. They are classified in a general way into "Songs and Lyrics," "Warp and Woof," "My Chapter" and "In the Sunset Lands." They are conspicuous among recent poems for origvolume is published in handsome form by Dodd, Mead & Co. Cloth, \$1.25

A posthumous work by Eugene Field, "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," prelover and collector of books. The work most refined tastes and great store of curious information. The volume is the conclusion of Mr. Field's literary life, he having worked on it until within two days of his death. It also contains some verses, alleged to have been written by a friend were the last words written by Mr. Field. There is an introduction by Mr. Field's brother. Cloth, \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. "The Professor's Experiment" is the title

Duchess.) It is of a somewhat more elaborate and ambitious character than this writer's recent stories, and shows a return to her earlier manner. The heroine is the impulsive, warm-hearted young Irish girl, with whom all Mrs. Hungerford's readers are well acquainted, but of whom in her various phases and reappearances they do not tire. Cloth, \$1.25. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York. In "A History of Money and Prices" the author, J. Schoenhoef, maintains that prices of commodities move in obedience to natural

of a new book by Mrs. Hungerford (the

causes, independent of the amount of money in circulation, and that increase of prices is inevitably followed by deterioration in the condition of the poor. Incidentally the silver, coinage and currency questions are quite fully treated. The work is published in Questions of the Day series by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.

The Aeronautical Annual, edited by James Mans and issued by W. B. Clarke & Co., Boston, contains a full account of the present condition of the experimental work for the development of human flight, including illustrated descriptions of Lillenthal's and Maxim's machines. It is a work of curious interest, even for those who may not fully understand the technical details of the experiments. Paper. Price, \$1.

Conklin's "Handy Manual of Useful Information" is a valuable little handbook and suited to the needs of all classes of people who have occasion to use political, commercial or other facts and statistics usually accessible only in cumbersome works of refernce. It is a mine of information on a great number of subjects, and is brought up to date on current matters. Price, 50 cents. Laird & Lee, Chicago.

"The Suicide Club" contains three short stories by Robert Louis Stevenson, namely, Story of the Young Man with the Cream Tarts," "Story of the Physician and the Saratoga Trunk" and "The Adventure of the Hansom Cab." They all partake of the weird, and a thread of connection runs through them. The volume is issued by Charles Scribner's Sons in the Ivory Series. White cloth, 75 cents.

F. Tennyson Neely (Chicago) issues part second of a drama in which George Washington is the leading character. of this drama, which was complete in itself. related to events between the Boston massacre and the surrender of Burgoyne. Part 2 is founded upon occurrences between Valley Forge and Washington's inauguration as President. Paper, 50 cents.

No. 16 in Heroes of the Nations series is 'Charles XII and the Collapse of the Swedish Empire," by R. Nisbet Bain. Though mainly a biography of Charles XII, it deals with Swedish history from the period 1682 to 1719. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. issue Margaret Deland's "Philip and His Wife" in the Riverpaper series. This novel, which goes into the subject of marital infelicity and the divorce problem, has been widely

Latest issues in Lipincott's series of select novels are "A Bad Lot," by Mrs. Lovett Cameron; "A Bubble Fortune," by Sarah Tyler, and "A Ruthless Avenger," by Mrs. Corney. Paper. Price, each, 50 cents.

Books Received. "The Paying Guest," a novel, by George Gissing. Cloth, 75 cents. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. "A Self-Denying Ordinance," a novel by M. Hamilton. Cloth, \$1. New York: D. Appleton & Co. uccessors to the Title," a novel by L B. Walford. Cloth, \$1. New York: D. Ap-

PLATT AS A SINGER. The New York Ex-Senator Creates a Sensation on the East Side.

pleton & Co.

Letter in Philadelphia Press. Our Republican leaders have learned something about East Side politics in the past two or three years, although twenty

years ago Chester A. Arthur discovered that the East Side of New York was not pelessly Democratic, and that a little cultivation of those whose homes were there would result in cutting heavily into the Democratic line. Two years ago it was represented to Mr. Depew that if he would go down into that

Democratic wilderness, stand face to face with the quaint types which are there produced, be one of them with dignity, but without condescending or patronizing manner, he would have a good time and would help the party. Depew entered into the spirit of the thing. His tact was sufficient.

ing that Bowery compliment which h been one of his titles from that day to th -"He is a peach.

Afterward Colonel Strong went ov little Germany, and to that slice of Pola which seems to have been transferred from that country to the region about Esser never made a speech, but he went in among these people, not like a demagogue, patronizing them for their votes, but like a man who lored his joke, who could mee these people as man to man, so that he too, made it easy for the district leader to gain a foothold there. One of the sults of these visits has been the organizathe old days the Democratic masses on East Side looked upon the Republic very much as some of the plain peo the South are said until recently done. They were taught to believe that Republicans were aristocrats, and cared for vote, and the Republicans in this city were somewhat to blame for that themselves The Progress Republican Club is now quite an influential organization, and, as its members proposed to celebrate Lincoln's birthday with a feast, so it was suggested that Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach be invited to be its guests. Mr. Platt gladly accepted, as did Mr. Lauterbach, both of whom had been invited to the dinner of the Lincoln Republican Club, at Delmon ico's. These East Side Repu ally felt not a little honored that Mr. Platt and the head of the Republican organiza Auburn Theological Seminary, New tion preferred to be with them rather than York. He has also lectured at Harvard | at the more luxurious feast on Fifth avenue. If Mr. Platt enjoyed the evening, so did they, and one of them, speaking this morning of the dinner, said with the quaint emphasis of the East Sider, "Platt, he's a daisy. He can have anything that we've

It was his hearty manner, the utter lack of self-consciousness, the ease with which he entered into the somewhat unpe but cordial nature of the entertainment which went right to the hearts of these new Republicans, many of whom are German-American citizens. It was past midnight when paid these plain men perhaps the fir

compliment he has ever given to any body of political workers. It was so extraordi nary that the reports of it have been given conspicuous places in the newspapers this morning. One who was there says that the Senator had been speaking in a pleasantly humorous vein, making sly enjoyment with his surroundings, song (Mr. Platt used to be the choir leader in his home church in Owego) a moment as though that was an awkward request; to have granted it by singing ditty would have lowered him in his own and their respect; to refuse it might have been equally unfortunate. Mr. Platt swep that company before him with his eyes f gentleman, who has sacrificed his life for the | a moment, and then with a manner half stanzas of Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," that one beginning with the line "In the beauty of the Christ was born across the sea.' stanzas end with the refrain which was the battle chorus of the Union armier "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!" Every man in that company took up the refrain. It was not done in a trifling, humorous or mocking spirit. Mr. Platt had sung the impressive stanzas as though the came from the heart, and it was one of the most impressive sights ever witnessed in a public gathering in this city when that Republican faith took up the refrain and sung it as the soldiers used to do on their way to the battlefield Mr. Platt had builded better than he knew when he sung those sublime lines to

that company, and as he saw those men in full enthusiasm, singing the refrain, it was plain that he was deeply touched The fame of that exploit is bound to extend through the East Side, It was a subtle touch upon a most tender chord of human nature, and it found a quick response from these plain people. Mr. Platt is reported to have said to-day to one of his friends that that experience of las night was one of the happiest that he had ever had in politics, and that if he was ever tempted to be cast down by the accusations of those who say bitter thing about him he should recall the dinner of the Progress Club and the impressive manner in which the members responded to the refrain of the great battle hymn of the Republic, and thought he should find sufficlent recompense for abuse in that recol-

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